SARATOGA'S INQUISITION.

The Hebrew Children Cooling Off.

JIILTON STILL A TORQUEMADA

Joseph Seligman Writes Another Epistle.

THE JEW OF COMMERCE DEFENDED

The din of the Hilton-Seligman controversy has con siderably abated, although it continued yesterday to form a topic of discussion among many people, especially those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the disturbance. Public opinion has pretty well shausted itself, individual discussion has grown unprofitable, and all that apparently remains are the two sides of the question, which all along existed, but were forgotten in the midst of personal and religious feeling. These who allowed themselves to become excited were calmer yesterday and inclined to reflect upon the two most important considerations of Mr. Hillon's action— motive and responsibility. People of the Jewish per-suasion began to think that they had made the matter too much their own and were inclined to believe that anything which affected the question tion as American citizens as Hebrews. They argued that what might be done in Saratoga might be done elsewhere, and that the issue might prove prejudicial to that great lactor of our free government, religious freedom. The foregoing impressions were derived from conversations had with a number of prominent Jews, and they denote a tendency to weigh dis-passionately what had previously wrought so strongly

The counsel of the Mesers. Seligman, Mr Edward Lauterbach, when questioned yesterday with regard to the proposed denunciative public meeting, said he made that further demonstration would be unneces-sary. A number of gentlemen, he said, had so opined, among them Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who and addressed a letter to Mr. Seligman on the subject. After stating that he had been consulted on the ques-tion of a public meeting to be held by citizens other than Jews to protest against the action of the managers of the Grand Union Hotel, Mr. Bryant wrote: agers of the Grand Union Hotel, Mr. Bryant wrote:

It really seems to use that there is no occasion for
any other expression of public opinion in regard to
this matter than that which is heard from the mouths
of everybody in all public places. There is now, as I
think, but one opinion, and that is decidedly and even
wehemently against the principle to which I refor. It
is better, therefore, i think, to let the public feeling
do its proper work and put down, as it will effectually, the pittiul prejudice of which I have spoken.

Mr. Lauterbach desired to say nothing further on the matter, and seemed inclined to think (as did enough had been already spoken to vindicate Mr. Seligman's position. There were some rumors yesections with A. T. Stewart & Co., among which were mentioned the tirms of Feehhermer, Goodkind & Co., of New York and San Francisco; Fechbeimer, Frank & Co., of Cincinnati, and Bierman Heidelberg & Co. of Putaness

of Pittsburg.

MR. HillTON COMPLACENT.

A visit to the wholesale establishment of A. T. Riewart & Co. found Mr. Hilton attending to his business affairs with an exterior as calm and unmoved as that of Regulus.

"I speak moderately enough, do I not?" he inquired of the writer in the middle of an interview.

The proposition was assented to

The proposition was assented to
Weil, this is the way I have spoken to every one in
relation to this subject; yet, one would imagine from
some of the public reports that I was violent beyond aome of the public reports that I was viocent beyond measure."

In answer to interrogations Mr. Hilton remarked that the notoricity of the past lew days was entirely unsought for by him. "I have come to the conclusion." he said, "that a man who runs a dry goods establishment ought not to run a hotel. It may I ad to uncomfortable complications. Now quite a number of business acquantances come in here and expect to get easy terms for apartments in the tirand Union Hotel. It till them that the estate owns the hotel, while the firm own the store. I happen to be running both, and while I occupy that capacity I mean to perpetuate my own toess of management. It is one thing to sell goods to a man and quite another to let him rooms. It is customary at many hotels to give lavors and advantages to certain classes that are denied to others, and to charge higger prices for the same accommodations to some than to others. Now, I wanted to do away with such unfair discriminations ynd afford equal facilities to all guests at the Grand Union, white exercising a due regard for the comforts that, I gave Messrs. Clair and Wilkinson instructions to this effect. My step regarding the accommodation of Jews was taken with the purest business motive. Mr. Seligman underteed to force a controversy upon me, and I irankiy explained my action and the motives prompting it. Mr. Seligman's son-in-law was informed find support from all quarters of the country and from among the Jews themselves. In the pursuit of may business here I make no distinction between Jew and Gentile. Why, I have Jews in my employ to-day,

"Look at this pile of letters I have received in sup-port of my action," said Mr. Hilton, putting forty or fitty communications believe the writer. They were from all parts and from all kinds of people, including some of the Jewish persuasion. Hotel keepers wrote to thank him for the stand be had taken; merchants conveyed emphane commendations of his course, and aconymous strangers appliated in large intered cipities.

"You see," said Mr. Hilton, "this high handed out-Tage is only a tempest in a tenton, "this nigh handed out-rage is only a tempest in a tento atter all, and I wish you would correct the impression that I am a violent trusader or anything of the sort. I havn't time to joined the newspapers nor reply to all that is said in them. I expected a little trade when I adopted the course I did. I expected to meet it, and I have done

Mr. Isaac Rosenstein, of No. 165 Franklin street,

Mr. Isaac Rosenstein, of No. 105 Franklin street, states that the reported interview with him in yesterday's likeald was incorrect. It appears that a reporter who cailed for Air. Rosenstein was directed to another person, and bence the mistake.

The sewents of the riar insteaded companies.

The events of the rear lew days recall to mind the circumstance that about 1867; the brackites of the city took serious offence at the action of one or more fire misurance companies of this city. A reporter, with a view of learning the extent of the disastisfaction existing among the israemes at that time, cased upon Mr. Heastaw, secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters. He states that the underwriting companies did not generally refuse to issue policies to Jews, atthough individual companies may have done so. About that time the number of fires among the lower order of Jewish tradestion was very large, and some companies retuged Jews, as they refused firsh or Americans who were suspicious persons. The Israelites issued a circular addresseed to all the companies, asking each company individually if their directory had declared to refuse policies to that race. "I don't time they received many answers," and Mr. Henshaw, "for the circular was considered a piece of imperituence."

The president of a large company had a clearer recollection of the facts and to the writer said:—"About ten years ago there was one company, which has now passed out of existence, that sent a circular to its agents urging the necessity of exercising great care in taking risks from Jews, on account of serious losses then recently sustained. I shall not give you the name of the company, for some of its founders are now officers of other companies, but it was originally largely annead by isnaeline, had an israelite president, and Jewish slockholders at the time the circular was some for the founder as the firm of the founder was sent to the time the circular was some for the companies.

and Jewish stockholders at the time the circular was issued. The circular created a little flarry among people of that faith, and a general multy was made among the companies as to which if any, reinsed to insure the Jown as class. The reply to these verbal inquiries of the companies was they discriminated with regard to Israelites as men, the same as they would discriminate against an Irisimase, an American or a German whose antecedents were bad, a circular was issued by the Hebrews, signed by the little Benjamin Nathan, Mr. Hendricks and others, asking the companies for information on this point. The answers indicated that there was no distinction against them as a race, and policies were written for every respectable Jew who applied, while in the case of Jews to whom suspicion of disfinest.

MR. SELIGMAN SATISFIED, BUT NOT WITH HIL-TON-AN ESSAY ON THE "TRADE JEW"-MORE GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

LEY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

SARATOGA, June 21, 1877. The aches of the Jew and Gentile controversy here lave still some live embers among them. Mr. Joseph leigmen has written another letter to Judge Hitton which is evidently intended to make a smoke in but, although strongly imprognated with

sulphur, is not so pungent as his first epistle on the same subject. The following is Mr. Seligman's letter:-

once Morre unto the Breach, My Priesons.

CLARENDON diorre, Saratoda, June 20, 1877.

To Judge Herry Hilton, care A. T. Stewart & Co., New York:—

Draw Judge—The Times of the 19th inst. has a statement made by you which contains so many inaccuracies and misstatements that I am rejuctably compelled to address a second letter to you, "more in pity than anger." You are trying to get out of your disemms by stating that the Union had been placed absolutely in the hands of Messra. Clair & Wilkinson, and that they were instructed to discriminate and Mr. Seligman feel under that discrimination. Mr. Wilkinson is a gentleman and expresses to me before wit nesses his regret at being ordered from headquarters to make no exception whatever. Next you say, "If Mr. Seligman had come to Judge Hilton personally he would porthaps have seen to his accommodation." You are loo kind; but I prefer not. I am very comfortable at the Clarendon.

You say Mr. Seligman is "spoiling for a fight" with you because A. T. Stewart & Co formerly bought nearly all of their foreige exchange from him, and have now discontinued so to do. How radiculous: If I had to fight all the people who do not buy my exchange I should have to fight forty-four and three-quarter millions out of forty-five millions out of forty-five millions out of the extate inness to defend the proper who do not buy my exchange I should have to fight forty-four and three-quarter millions out of forty-five millions out of the extate inness to defend the first Hadde Law."

And now comes the most ridiculous part of your defence. You don't object to Hebrews or Israelites, but you don't want Jews, and capecually. Of the extate inness the proper was a capecually no "trade donotheism among the heathen of Asia, your successes in except by bigots like Ferdinand and Isabella, some of the Popes of the filteenth century, and a sapnet except by bigots like Ferdinand and isabella, some of the Popes of the filteenth century, who wants to make that in the security Mrs. Stewart has 'I so it may be h

In an interview with Mr. Seligman, this morning, he

"Many papers appear to think that there has been a personal controversy between me and Judge Hilton. Let me assure them that such is not the case. I never any member of the firm until, by the attempted insalt to my family, he compelled me to write him the letter which appeared in the New York papers of Tuesday and Wednesday."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Boston Transcript.]
The laws of the United States know neither Jew nor Gentile, but place all races on the same level. [From the Norristown (Pa.) Herald.]

The Jews could apply the law and compel a backdown of their adversaries, but it is not worth while, [From the Springfield Union.]

The Jew has as many rights as the negro, and it is quite out of the question to permit Judge Hilton to begin shutting hotels to Jews, when we have just succeeded, after so many difficulties, in opening them to

Is not the Jew as good as the negro? Are the chil-dren of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jucob lower in the [From the Boston Globe.]
There is no such ground as Judge Hilton urges for a

distinction against Jews as a class. Some of them may have offensive peculiarities, as what nationality has not? It will probably be found impracticable for a great hotel at a summer watering place or anywhere else to consult all social prejudices and attempt to set [From the Washington Republican.]

No American can regard the adoption of a rule ex-cluding all Jews generally from such a prominent hotel as the Saratoga Grand Union except with feelings of

hatreds.

[From the Hartford Post.]

It is not likely that the matter will ue suffered to rest where it is. Both parties are rich and determined men, and the lawers will, in all likelihood, be given

an opportunity to profit by their rescatinest.

[From the Springfield Union.]

The extent to which the rich Jews of New York have filled up Saratoga within a few yoars has been the subject of general remark and a great deal of freely expressed annoyance among the large class of persons who are prejudiced against the chosen people, not on account of their religious bellef, it should be stated, but because of their vulgarity of manners and the estentations and often insolent display of their wealth. No doubt a good many persons who would not think of justifying Judge Hilton's order will be induced thereby to patronize his hotel.

The Baitimore American Sara that Judge Hilton

The Baitmore American says that Judge Hilton was too passionate to be logical," and continues;—On the whole we suspect that the affront was roompted more by a personal motive than anything lac, and that future developments will confirm this beery."

theory."

From the Cleveland Loader.]

Here and there a valgar beggar of yesterday, suddenly mounted on Correlations by writte of shouldy or petroleum, may side with Judge stitlend's intolerance and bigotry, but his order west cause a blush of shame to mantic the check of every true, liberal missied American.

Seligman distikes Hitten.

[From the Albany Times.]

Whatever the legal aspects of the affair may be, and whatever explanation may be offered, it is evident that Mr. Hilton has made a great matake—one of those mistakes which in their consequences are sometimes, as Fouché said, worse than a crime.

[From the Newark Journal.]
What kind of Christians are they that impel these hotel keepers to say, "No Hebrews need apply here?"
Ye lear they are of the most advanced type of Pharises.

Pharisee. [From the Albany Journal.]
The race that bosses of a Mendelssohn, a Meyerbeer, the Rothschilds, a Disraell, a Pasta, a Mailbran and a Rubenstein can smile superior to the vulgar slight of a hotel keeper, even though his name be Judge Hilton, and he forgets the divine injunction, "Judge not that ye be not juaged."

and he forgets the divine injunction, "Judge not that ye be not juaged."

[From the Utica Herald.]

We are inclined to think Judge liiton explains and defends and condemns too much. He may hate the Jows it he will. He may have the moral right to exclude whom he will from the public house he controls. In all this he is not required to assert himself the autocrat of all social proprieties. Neither is it necessary that to be aube to keep a hole! a man reviie the guests he declines to recoive.

[From the Utica Observer.]

To exclude a man from a hotel on account of his religious opinions is to strike a blow at the foundation atone on which the State government and the federal compact rest. It is true that the blow struck by Judge Hilton is puny, ineffectual and withat contemptible. But nevertheless he should be made to feel in a proper and practical way that prejudice, proscription and bigotry are not paying investments in a free country.

[From the Lowell Couries.]

likesy to grow to a pretty big one before it-disappears.

A denial to Hebrews of hotel accommodations at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, seems like a return to the sentiments of the Middle Ages. It amacks of the era when the mediaval idea of a banking first ution was a wealthy Hebrew on a gridfron.

[From the Troy Whig.]

The proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel have clearly exposed themselves to prosecution under the fourteenth amendment, and the laws to enforce it.

From the Springfield Republican.

[From the Springfield Republican.]
The action of Judge Histon may very likely benefit the notel profits of this season, but it seems certain to considerably injure the great Stewart business by the withdrawal of Jawish custom, to the extent-of millions of dollars a year.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]
The Jews want to know if their race, which contributes so largely to the material prosperity of the country, has no rights under the constitution. [From the Philadelphia Time.]
They must not expect sociaty to be deeply stirred by a quarrel between two men, whose only chain to distinction is their money and whose only craving appears to be for a little notoriety.

[From the Pittsburg Leader.]
In truth, Jucge Hilton, or Mrs. Stewart it she instigated him, seems to have expitantly violated the Civil Rights act by landering to even a meaner prejudice than that wanting one against "the nigger," to punish which the act was passed.

(From the Cleveland Heraid.)
The late A. T. Stewart was a narrow-ninded bigot,
if, as appears to be the case, he forbade the accommodation of Jows in the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga.

If the order originated with Judge Hilton the res

[From the Jersey City Argus.]
Judge Hillon ought to summer at Hillon Head,
the case stands now Hillon appears to have lost
head.

head.

[From the Jersey City Argus.]

Judge Hilton seems to have made a fool of himself about that Saratoga hotel business, and if there is any law bearing on the subject it is to be noped Mr. Seligman will make him pay the penalty.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

It is strane and mortilying enough that in this boasted era of civilization, enlightenment and liberality the bigoted and heathen spirit of the dark area should be manifested in a State which claims to be the first in the Union toward the Israelites, a class of the community which has been characterized by intelligence and public spirit and domestic virtues and some of whose leading men are among the chief statesmen and capitalists of the world.

[From the Brooklyn Union-Argus.]

It is the woman who has made the summer hot-keeper shudder at the sight of a habrew, for into hear she has poured her complaints, her threats at her entreaties.

her entreaties.

[From the Trenton Gazette.]

This country cannot and will not tolerate social of business estracism on account of race or creed.

[From the Fishkill Journal.]

It certainly appears extraordinary, now that a colored man has his rights to hotel accommodations guaranteed by the Civil Rights bill, that a white gentieman should be excluded because he is a Hebrew.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The recent order issued by the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga declining to furnish accommodations to Jews we have every reason to believe is just, and demanded by a condition of affairs at that establishment which could no longer be tolerated with safety to its business interests.

could no longer be tolerated with salety to its business interests.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

This is a country that offers the greatest liberty to all creeds and classes, and in attempting to discrimbate against any sect Judge Hilton has made a grievous error.

[From the Harrishure Telegraph.]

we rejoice to think that there is independence enough to resist this volgarity and that the resistance has begun where it strikes the highest in rank of these snobs.

snobs.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

question of a man's roligion, so long as he conhimself as a gentleman, should not be con-

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

If it is understood that the Grana Union is to be a
gathering place for Christian and heathen snobs a
great many Christians and heathens who are neither
Jews nor snobs will seek some other abiding place. We hope to see the respectable Israelite take high ground on this subject and not allow himself to be drawn into a fight provoked by what has repeatedly disguisted him and which is really a diagrace from which he has suffered.

MOSES, THE SON OF MAIMON.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. F. DE SALA MENDES BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIA-

TION ON MOSES BEN MAIMON. ourse on Hebrew Language and Literature before the Henrew class originated by him at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, last evening, at the rooms, corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. The Doctor introduced his subject by stating that although it in its studies, he had selected the great Maimonides as a fitting theme for the closing lecture on account of the bright lessons of liberatiny of thought his life afforded. Moses Maimon was born in the year 1135 at Cordeva, in Spain. His father, himself an intelligent man, resolved that his son should receive all the lib-eral education which the age afforded. Consequently young Moses was duly instructed in the natural scieuces, medicine and philosophy, while from his father be received a thorough Biblical and Talmudical education. His characteristic was his clearness of method, his power of sorting and grouping the most diverse details. Like Aristotle, he was the foe of confusion and disorder. He did not much esteem poetry; its looseness and exaggeration of expression were at variance with his precise and sober nature. Yet his whole literary aim may be called a poetic one; he strove to demonstrate to the religious of the world that they were all excelled in all noble features by Judaism; that the cation, as well as his labors, were frequently interrupted by the religious persecution of the fanatic Almohades, Moorish caliphs. The family of Matmouides emgirated to Fez, in Morocco, the very bothed of

externally, to visit the mosques, &c. Quite a little discussion arose on account of some Hebrews who declared that all who pronounced the Islamic confession of faith ceased to be Hobrows-were idolaters, in fact. importance proved that it was not wrong to yield to ch violent proselytisms when it was merely extercal. His first great work was a commentary upon the misman or text of the Taimud, published in Egypt, whither he and his family next migrated. He drew his pen, as it were, through the voluminous discussions and arguments of that work and retained only the legal decisions. It was an independent edition of Mismah, compiled by the light of the science of the age. He especially delighted in showing how the rabble were quite abreat of the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate the science of the the science of the age. He capecially delighted to showing how the rabbis were quite abreast of the science of the times, and attempted to demonstrate that the Aristotleian psychology was contained in Rabbinian. This of course was a defect attributable to the age in which he lived. Maimonides wrote several letters to choorage the suffering brethren in all parts, and the Jews of Yemen included his name in their daily grayers. In 1180 he published his second great work, the "Mighty Hand," as it is called, after ten years of labor. It may be considered, said the lloctor, a completion of the plan of his former work. That relained the decisions of the Taimudic doctors, but in the same confused order as the fallmud. For instance, the laws abod mourning are to be found in the treatise upon festivals. Maimonides now recast the whole in logical order, so that any man could at once refer to chapter and section. As this threatened to do away with the necessity for the stody of the Taimud, he was severely blamed by the binad orthodox party, who also were offended at his rational explanations of Scripture. Personal jealousy, too, played its part. Doring all this time haimonides was exercising the profession of a physician, to which his poverty had driven him, and was appointed body physician to the Sultan of Egypt. The Doctor read an extract from a letter of his in which he describes the prostrating amount of labor he had to undergo in the exercise of his office. He yet found time to write a third great work, the "Gonde to the Perplexed," the most important work in Jewish philosophy. This work, too, was proscribed by the ultra orthodox cinque and its liberal author censured. The Doctor give a few illustrations of Maimonindes rives in explanation of the sacrificos, the laws of party, the food laws, the prohibitions of meat and butter combined, of shaving, of diverse garments, &c. This work was rapturously applieded wherever Jews could road Arabue, and several congregations asked him to have it translated into Hebrow. This wa

SLAUGHTER OF CURIOS.

"Another slaughter to-day," said Mr. Kirby to a HEBALD representative as he stepped down from the nuctioneer's stand at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon. "The most of our old customers are out of town, and they'll besorry enough that they were not here when they see how this Tiffany collection has been sacri-ficed." The sale yesterday was the worst of the week, notwithstanding the fact that some of the best articles were offered. A bronze fish, with god, which Tiflany & Co. paid Dr. Dresser \$700 for was sold for \$220. An old Satsama inconse barner decorated with the portraits of Uninese celebrities, one of the most beautiful things in the collection, cost \$500 and sold for \$120; a pair of old Satsuma vases, lourteen methes high, \$40; mammoth Kutani plaque, \$22; Chinese cloisdone incense burner, \$45; minmuture set of Chinese armor, complete, in neat box, \$15 30; Kaga ware bow, \$20 50; antique bronze box, \$5; a beautifully decorated incense burner, Kaga ware, \$10 50. As on the previous days the little things under \$5 brought the best prices. The sale will be continued to-gay and to-morrow. On the last day some exquisite Persian tapostries will be sold. were offered. A bronze usb, with god, which

A RUNAWAY PROPELLER.

The steam propeller Governor Penton, of the Health Officers' Department, at the boarding station, Clifton, was yesterday moored temporarily at the steamboat lock, Staploton, the engineer and crew going ashore, leaving the engine working at half stroke. By some means the line with which the boat was fastened to the dock became loose, and the tug started, making a cirdock became loose, and the tog started, making a circuit among the many yachts anchored off the club
house. Fortunately she did not could with any of
them. The boat then took a turn toward the shore,
the yacht Queen narrowly escaping injury by the
efforts of her crow. After passing the Queen the boat
headed toward the bulkhead of the dock. In the
meantime the crew of the Fenton had been summoned, when the engineer and one man took a yawl,
and after some hard pulling succeeded in reaching her,
and stopped the engine when within a boat's length of,
the dock. OUR COLLEGES.

ST. URSULA'S GRADUATES. DISTRIBUTION DAY AT THE URSULINE ACADEMY,

EAST MORRISANIA. The Academy chapel was filled to its utmost capacity by the parente and friends of the pupils. A large number of clergymen occupied seats near the platform, while a dats directly facing the stage was occupied by His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey. Father Quion, Vicar General, sat on his right, and Rev. F. W. Goockile, the venerable President of St. John's Col-lege, Fordham, sat on his left. A programme of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues and a drama occu-

The "Flowers Dissatisfied" was very sweetly en-acted by some twenty little misses, each of whom represented a flower, from the modest daisy up to occasioned by the receipt of Christmas gitts, one of which was a loaf of hard "schwartz brod," and unother a large doll, which when unwrapped was found to be a little girl of about seven years old. "The Ides of May," a Christma drama, was divided into four acts, the following young ladies assuming the

Cornelius, a young noble Roman, a Christian,
Miss M. Brangan
Pomponius, a Roman physician Miss K. Lowokamp
Hermit Miss F. Atkinson
Luclits, daughter of Lucius, a Christian Miss N. Neeris
Dorias, a pagan slave, in attendance on Luclita,
Miss A. O'Brien
Ida. a captive, also in attendance on Luclita, a
Christian Miss A. Murray
Saga. Miss A. Smith

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE. The thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises Washington square, took place last evening in Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The Institute is composed of young ladies and gentlemen whose homes are in this city, or in Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent places. The order of exercises was opened by the principal, Dr. George W. Clarke, introducing Rev. Dr. J. R. Fisher, of the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, who offered prayer. The exercises were then continued as follows, not exactly according to the programme, for several reactive according to the programme, for several reactive security of the sulters being excased:—Salutatory, very cleverly delivered by Robert E. Deane, "Let Us Have Peace," graduating oration, by William L. Smith, "Induence of Proverts:" a graduating essay prestrily propounced by Miss Sarah B. Spies; "Mathematics vs. Latin and Greek," by Charles W. Barton; "Latin and Greek in Gispeusable," by Alpheas Freeman, Jr.; "The Earth Brightens as It Rolis," a graduating essay by Miss Geraidine F. Green, the second young lady of the graduating class; "Have We a King Among Us?" a post-graduate oration, in which the Press was declared to be the ruling monarch of the bour, by J. N. Heariques. The address to the bour, by J. N. Heariques. The address to the Alumni of the misting the salumniof the misting day of the graduating class; "Have We a King Among Us." a post-graduate oration, in which the Press was declared to be the ruling monarch of the bour, by J. N. Heariques. The address to the Alumniof the misting was delivered by Charles S. Vashington square, took place last evening in Asso-Press was deciared to be the ruling monarch of the hour, by J. N. Henriques. The address to the Alumni of the institute was delivered by Charles S. Withington, and the valodictory address by Samual H. Kinsley. Then followed the presentation of diplomas by the Principal, and an address to the graduating class by Rev. Dr. J. M. King, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Washington square. The following are the names of the post graduates:—James W. Halstead, Julian N. Henriques, Charles Z. Fond (the two last have entered the New York University) and Wosley F. Smith. The following are the names of the graduates of 1877:—William Adams (has entered Columbia College), Louis Lincoin Browne (has mitered the Naval Academy); Charles W. Burton, R. E. Deane, A. Freeman, Jr.; Miss G. F. Green, Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr.; Smitel H. Kinsey, Herbert C. Morean, Frederick T. Ferry, Miss Sarah B. Spies, William I. Smith, Richard Van Cott, Charles H. Weed; R. E. Deane, Salutatorian; S. H. Kinsley, Valedictorian; Charles H. Weed, Grand Marshal.

The platform contained the Faculty of the Institute and a number of invited guests, including several elergymen. The exercises passed off very pleasantly in the presence of a large audience, the young speakers being saluted with showers of bouquets as they finished their several efforts.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE. The commencement exercises of Rutgers Female College, an institution long and invorably known in New York, took place last evening in the Church of the Disciples (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's). Unfortunately, the thunderstorm which overspread the city not only provented the large attendance that naturally expected, but the heavy pattering of the rain drops on the iron roof of the edifice sadly interfered with the pleasure of those who desired to listen to the various illerary efforts of the young lady graduates. The exercises commenced with prayer, which was followed by an organ solo. The saintatory was handsomely delivered by Miss Amalia F. A. Book. Then Misses Sanford and Child sang with charming taste a vocal duct, "I Live and Love Thee." An essay on the subject of "Variety" was read by Miss Josie Cary, and another by Miss Minnie R. Child on Sir Francis Drake. This was succeeded by an instrumental duct by Misses Booss and Child. After which came a German essay on Schiller by Miss Booss and a vocal solo by Miss Child. The valestictory addresses were made by Miss Ida E. Sanford, who also treated the subject "Turk or Sclave?" Degrees were then conferred upon Misses Booss, Child. Sanford and Cary. The Rev. L. D. Bevan delivered an address to the Association of Alumni, and then followed a larewell song the Doxology and benediction. The platform was beautifully decorated with flowers, arranged in various designs, of which the young ladies were eventually the recipients, in addition to the hearty applause of the audience which greeted them as they tripped across the threshold of schoolday life. to the various interary efforts of the young

MRS. WEIL'S INSTITUTE.

The tenth annual reception of Mrs. Leopold Weil's school for young ladies, No. 13 West Forty-ninth street, took place yesterday afternoon at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second atreet. Long before the hoar of opening the exer-cises, which was designated at four o'clock, the large hall was filled to repletion with the relatives and tainment was very long, embracing twenty-two various exercises. These consisted of English, French

ous exercises. These consisted of English, French and German recitations, dialogues, calisthenics, and vocal and musical performances. A Prench dialogue was participated in by Misses Wallace, Doctor, D. and H. Lagowitz. Bachman, Hagenbacher, Bamberg, E. Schloss and Wittgenstein, which was received with considerable favor, the young ladies acquitting themselves very ably.

Another very pleasing leature was a dialogue entitled, "Dream of the Centuries." The characters represented therein (in costeme) ranged from the pilgrims of the Mayflower to the Union and Confederate soldiers of the late war. In a German dialogue, "A Scene from Wilham Tell," Miss Pauline Wetzler carned maylted approbation.

At the conclusion of the exercises a long list of names was called and diplomas and prizes presented. Among the most prominent receiving these acknowledgments were, in the senior class, Miss Sophia Doctor, who is one of the graduates; that senior class, Miss Geril Weil; second senior class, Miss Emma Rosenbaum. For industry and proficiency in French, Misses Doctor, Dora Lagowitz, Minnie G. Wise and Master f. Frankel weilsness, House and Stanley, of the last Misses Rosenbaum.

teacher's staff, likewise presented numerous prizes to

INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES. The tenth annual term of the Institution for the Im-The parior of the institution, at No. 1,515 Broadway, was filled with friends of the children, and a number of youngest class was examined first, and all others in the order of their age. A pic ure of a woman in a kitchen,

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 14.

An exhibition was given yesterday by the youthful street, which gave great pleasure to the parents of the little ones, who were there in numbers, and reflected credit on the teachers who have charge of their training. The assembly room was decorated with the national colors festooned along the walls and an interesting programme of exercises carried out. Addresses were made to the children by the invited guests, and school Trustee Duffy, on behalf of the audience, complimented both scholars and teachers on the excellent showing made by the school.

THE ST. JOHN'S ALUMNI. The graduates of St. John's College, Fordham, apor the organization of an alumni society. Their report will be presented at a meeting to take place at the college on commencement day, the 27th of June to be followed by a fratornal banquet. That these gentlemen have not long ago followed the example of the sons of Yale and Harvard, in trying to strengthen the ties of tellowship and gratuted which should attach them to their alma mater, is rather strange, and probably the present movement will be welcomed by them all.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL. COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE BROOKLYN

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Long Island Hospital took place last evening at the Athenæum, on Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Several of faculty sat upon the platform, and the front seats of the auditorium were occupied by the students. The body of the hall was crowded with the friends of the institution, who manifested great in-terest in the exercises. Mr. Reuben Ropes announced that in the absence of President Rodman he

P. Hiff, of New Jersey.
For the best report of medical lectures during the course Paul H. Kreizschmar, of New York, was presented with a case of instruments. Edward J. McPharland, M. D., and Peter J. Curran were each presented with a pair of lorceps.
The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, of the First Baptist Church, was introduced and delivered the oration, and Dr. Harry H. Kane, of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory. The audience was then dismissed with the benediction.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.

A very pleasant entertainment was offered to the residents of Summit, N. J., Wednesday evening in the recurrence of the annual commencement of Summit Institute. The day previous the boys had entertained their friends, Wednesday being reserved for the young ladies, who acquitted themselves exceedingly well in ladies, who acquitted themselves exceedingly well in their exercises and were frequently applicated by a large and appreciative audience. Prizes were awarded to Miss Agnes Arrowemith and Miss Louise Cooley for producincy in Engiss composition, and to Miss Emma Richards for superior ponnanahip. The speciality of the evening was a recitation by intile Anna Anderson, which was very pleasingly rendered. The programme was interspersed with solos, Miss Lottie Gale and Miss Arrowsmith doing their part creditably and receiving the approval of the audience by encores and presentations of flowers.

Mrs. Hougland, the principal, was present and had every reason to feel proud at the success of her pupils. At the close of the entertainment all were cordially invited to repair to the institute parlors, where congratulations were tendered the young lady graduates, the evening ending with the usual lostivities.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS-THE ADDRESS OF DR. M'COSH-THE GRADUATING

The close of the Sophomore Ball in the early hours of Wednesday morning ended one class of commencement events and ushered in a new order. Absurdity and jest succumbed to prosaic matter-of-fact, and the whole color of Princeton's company changed from gay to sombre hues. The incoming trains of yesterday brought men of letters, of rank in affairs of the college. The outgoing trains carried away youth and life, ladies and their chaperons, ball decorations and dancing music. To sum it all, Princeton College became the college of New Jersey.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS. acquai address before the literary societies of Whig and Clio by Basil M. Gildersleeve, Ll. D., from John Hopkins University, Maryland, in the First Presby-terian Church. As Wednesday was hall day, this was its main festure, and the oration, which was highly wrought and well studied, received close attention and many encomiums. His subject was "The Future and Conditions of American Scholarship," and at points dealt with the office and bearing of Princeton, its policy and its past course with regard to the scheme of our national education. The oration ended the members of the andience went to their respective halls, where for an hour they held strictly solders council. This part of the day is very taxing to a commencement visitor who is not a hall member, there being nothing to do and little to thank about. The afternoon was occupied by a baseball game between the University nine and the Alaskas, of Brooking, resulting in favor of the College nine by 10 to 4. The magnificent batting of Princeton was the prominent mark of the game.

JUNIOR HONORARY ORATIONS.

At half-past seven o'clock in the evening a large audience had assembled in the First Church to listen to the junior honorary orations, which have been held annually since July 4, 1783. An appointment to this stage has been a main, if not the leading, ambition of every student entering college since that time, and wearing, exhaustive preparation is given to the speeches, which take about ten minutes in their delivery. As the evening is invarianty an enjoyable one, the church was crowded, and fixed attention for the most part awarded the speakers. The orators and their themes were in their order:—William B. Van Dyke, Wisconsin, subject, "Lidy Macceth;" Charles L. Williams, New Jersey, subject, "They Macceth;" Charles L. Williams, New Jersey, subject, "Pennsylvania, subject, "Reserved Power;" William M. McClonaid, New York, subject, "The Influence of the Leyalty of wrought and well studied, received close attention

Chivalry Upon English Civilization;" Abram H. Wintersteen, Pennsylvania, subject. "England's Uscrowned King;" Robert H. Mayo, New York, subject. "The Past and Desixty of War;" Bayid Siewart, Jr. Maryland, subject, "The Promethean Gilt;" Albert W. Dickwon, New York, subject, "Abraham Lincoln." Judges Dr. R. R. Booth, Thomas W. McCarter, E. W. Pingry, Professor B. N. Martin. The prizes were as follows:—First prize, C. L. Williams.

Witt, W. T. Magie and Dr. J. O. Murray.

To-day is commencement proper. The heat usually being so insufferable as to fatigue the most enduring. The exercises of the day opened by the forming of a procession on the part of the Sentor class, who, headed by Grainia's Hand, undergraduates leading in the order of their senfority, the Governor of the State, Presidents McCosh and McClean, the faculty, trustees and distinguished guests, marched to the First Church. They were followed by candidates for Masters Degree, alumni of the college and other institutions, and citizens and strangers. The chief marrhal of the occasion was J. M. Cross, of the class of '67. On enturing the church and being seated, President McCosh delivered a few introductory remarks to the class before him, the faculty on his left and the trustees and others on his right, and then, after a short prayer, introducing the first honorary speaker, the orations were begun and lasted several hours. The speakers on the programme numbered thirty-eight, of whom sixteen were excused. The appointments for honors are subjoined:—

The Latiu Saintatory—William Berryman Scott, Princeton.

The Classical Oration—'Ideals,' John Howell Wescott,

The Classical Oration—"Ideals," John Howell Wescott Pennsylvania.

The Classical Oration—"Ideals," John Howell Wescott, Pennsylvania.

Prilosophical Oration—"America and the Conservation of Edge 17 Stammed Bratton, Maryland.

Prilosophical Oration—"An Enlightened Public Opinion." Ira Weis Wood, New Jersey.

"The English Literature Oration—"Milton's Prose," Walter Agard, Nouth Carolina.

Prilosophical Oration—"Russian Policy and its Effect," High Shias Stuart, Fennsylvania.

Philosophical Oration—"Russian Policy and its Effect," High Shias Stuart, Fennsylvania.

Philosophical Oration—"Man's Habitation and Man's Bratton, Maryland.

The Geological Oration—"Man's Habitation and Man's Habits," James Frankin Williamson, Ohio.

The Mantal Science Oration—"Unpartisan Philosophy," Alexander Thomas Ormond, Pennsylvania.

The speeches ended Dr. McCosn made announcements in regard to prospericy and prospects of the College, its rapid advancement and future plans. He stated that in the past nine years it had doubled in buildings, students and special branches of study; that post graduate courses were to be opened and the number of followships increased to ten, instead of remaining at six as at present; that the class in museum work had been eminently successful and vested with prolitable interest to all who had taken it up; that the Chancellor Green Library had been supplemented by 4,000 volumes within a year, and that an assistant librarian is to be appointed; that the susceum had been greatly augmented and is continually sequiring treasures valuable to both the scientific world and to the ordinary lover of natural science. At present it can be said that all professorships are endowed. The mental science fellowship is also permanently endowed by Mrs. Chancellor Green, and not only are these prospects, but promises have been made of future emolument for the college. In buildings the root of Dickinson is to be razed and another built of different design, and the John C. Green School of Science will probably be entarged into a quadressing a circular letter to the rest of their members, depre

Marquand Pellow in Clussical Literature—John H. West-cott, Fennsylvania. Chancelor Green Pellow in Mental Science—Alexander f. Ormond, Pennsylvania. J. S. K. Pellow in Mathematics—George H. Gowdy, Ken-

J. S. K. Fellow in Mathematics—George II. Goway, Reducky.
Fellow in Experimental Science—William B. Scott, of
New Jersey.
Boudinot Fellow in Modern Languages—Henry C. Pitney, of New Jersey.
Boudinot Fellow in History—Richard M. Walker.
SENTORS.
Science and Religion—Frederick Campbell, of New York.
English Literature—J. B. Wardlaw, Jr., of Georgia.
Potts Bible Prizes—J. Creighton Hume, of Maryland,
and John Hood Lauchlin, of Fonneylvania.
JUNIONS. Dicktoson Prise-Harry Marquand.

Diskinson Frise—Barry Marquand.
Class of 1861 Price—Fletcher Durell, New Jersey.
The trustees conferred the following degrees:—
LL. D.—Samuel M. Breckenridge, St. Leuis.
D. D.—John Dewitt, Philadelphia, and Owen The

Liverpool.

D. S.—George M. Dawson, Montreal.

Ph. D.—Professor Chenault, Louisville; President Marriand, and Professor John Gosman, Obio.

A. M.—Professor Archibaid Alexander, New York.

A. M.—Professor Archibaid Alexauder, New York.

The graduating class in the department of arts is not so large as that of last year by eleven men. If the scientific students be included in both cases last year's class was larger by eight men. The procent class numbers 109 in all, of whom eleven are scientific students. Those receiving diplomas are:—

Jerome Thompson Allman,
William Edwards Annin,
William Edwards Annin,
William Edward Arthur Bailoch,
George Gilbert Barnes,
Anstin Clark Bartles,
James William Bowers, Jr.,
James William Bowers, Jr.,
John Moore,
John Moore William T. Healey,
Morris John Roats,
Frank W. Hughes,
J. Creighton Hume,
Melauethon W. Jacobus,
Baker Johnson,
Harry B. Kaufman,
Reuel Haker Kimball,
David Laughlin,
Frad. Aug. Leavenworth,
Jonas Marsh Litbey,
William Libbdy, Jr.,
Charles Herbert Lattell,
Hollin Harper Lynde,
Edwin Manners,
Horace Nelson Matter,

Henry Cooper Pit.
Jotham Potter.
Houry J. Power.
Houry J. Power.
Houry J. Power.
Hose Taylor Pyne.
Charles Patrick Romson,
John Ebeneuer Richardsoi
W. Heister Roland,
Josoph M. Roseberry, Jr.,
Ambrose Edward Rowell,
Samuel James Rowland,
William Francis Schroeder
John Scott, Jr.,
William B. Scott,
Frank Shepherd.

William Burgess.
Harry Dwight Chapin,
sames O'Hara Donay.
Edwin Rutherford Johnston,
At the Alumni dinner, held at three o'clock to-day,
among those present Governor Bedle, Chancellor Halsted, Rev. E. R. Craven, Professor Martin, New York
University; Hon. Caleb S. Green, Rev. John Leyburn,
Professors Henry and Newcomb and Professor Allen
may be mentioned.

TRINITY COLLEGE. CLASS DAY ORATIONS-PRIZES AWARDED. HARTPORD, Conn., June 21, 1877.

Commencement week at Trinity College was fairly inaugurated by the class day exercises of the graduating class on the campus this afternoon. Everything was delightfully bright and cool, and the attendance was made up of a large assemblage of the friends of the students, including many of the Hartford lair sex. The exercises began at three P. M. with the oration by Edward M. Soudder, of New York city, a capital effort entitled "Science in Art." John H. K. Burgwin, of Pittsburg Pa. tollowed with the class poem, "The Thorny Path of Honor," and Edward P. Jopes, of the same city, with the reading of the Chronicles. The try oration, by John Huske, of Payciteville, N. C., the prophecies, by Harry M. Scheman, of Providence, R. L., and the pipe oration, by James D. Stanley, of Nashville, Tonn., came next in order as named, after which the presentation to "Prolessor" Jim, the venerable colored gentleman, esteemed for his faithful services to generations of Trinity students, was made by W. G. Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio, The exercises then closed with the epilogus by William F. Regors, of Franklin, N. H. Three musical features at intervals in the programme were capitally rendered by the class. S. G. Hewitt contributed an original song, "The Preshman Year," sung to the familiar air of "The Mermaid;" "Where Would I Be?" from the Arion collection, was sung to the same air, and the beautiful German air, "In einem kuhlen Grunde," was selected as the music for the parting song by James D. Stanley. The instrumental music was by a band of fifteen performers selected from the city organizations. The exercises of the day closed with a dance in the gymnasium, which was largely attended and was an exceedingly pleasant affair.

Prizes were announced this afternoon as follows: was delightfully bright and cool, and the attendance

FRIZES AWARDED.

Prizes were amounced this afternoon as follows:—
Tuttle prize—J. H. K. Burgwin, Pittsburg, Pa. Chemicai—Stephen G. Hewitt, Surlington, M. J.; second prize—E. M. Scudder, New York city. English Interature—George S. Chipman, Burlington, N. J. Latin—George S. Chipman, Burlington, N. J. Fencion prize—Lorin Webster, West Springfield, N. H. Greck—Alpheus H. Suow, Hartford, Conn. Modern Geometry—I. M. N. George, Marietta, Ga.

MADISON UNIVERSITY. HAMILTON, N. Y., June 21, 1877.

day the degree LL.D. was conferred upon Sens Roscoe Conking, of Uties, and that of D. D. upon Rev. J. B. Vinton, of Burmah, and Rev. K. O. Broady, of Swedon.